6 February 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

THROUGH: Deputy Director/Intelligence

SUBJECT: Primary Energy Production in the Sino-Soviet Bloc and the Free World

- 1. This memorandum is in response to your request for comparative data on the growth of primary energy production in the Sino-Soviet bloc and the free world, as derived principally from solid fuels, petroleum and water power.
- 2. During the next five years the Sino-Soviet bloc plans a higher rate of growth in energy production than the free world. Bloc energy production in 1955 equaled about 30 percent of free world production. In 1960 it will increase to about 40 percent. Despite this relative increase, however, the absolute gap between energy production in the bloc and the free world will not decrease. In fact the free world's primary energy production will increase 15,200 trillion Btu while bloc production will increase only 12,600 trillion Btu. Thus the gap will grow about 5 percent.
- 3. Soviet bloc energy production depends primarily on solid fuels, while over half of free world energy production comes from petroleum. As production of petroleum increases, however, the importance of solid fuels to the bloc will decline slightly. By 1960, solid fuels are expected to supply only about 75 percent of total bloc energy production compared with about 81 percent in 1955.

The USSR is just beginning to utilize natural gas produced with oil rather than waste it. The Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for increasing natural gas production from 8.1 million metric tons in 1955 to 32 million metric tons in 1960--equivalent to one quarter of crude oil production. In contrast, US natural gas production was 200 million metric tons in 1955--equivalent to over half of crude oil production.

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- 4. In 1955, hydroelectric power contributed only 0.5 percent of total Sino-Soviet bloc energy production and only 2 percent of the free world total. These ratios will not change significantly by 1960.
- 5. Electricity produced from nuclear energy will not affect significantly the world output of primary energy in 1960. In fact, in 1960 production of fissionable material for military and "peaceful" purposes will still use appreciably more electricity than will be generated by plants powered with nuclear fuel.

The USSR has announced that by 1960 it will have from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in plants powered with nuclear fuel. If completed, these power plants could supply over 3 percent of total Soviet electric power output. Announced US plans provide for generating capacity of only 800,000 kilowatts by 1960 which could supply about 0.5 percent of total US electric power output forecast for that year.

- 6. The USSR, having produced 58 percent of the bloc's total primary energy output in 1955, will increase this share to 62 percent in 1960. Conversely, the US share of the free world's total will drop very slightly and will amount to about one half of the free world total in 1960.
- 7. The attached charts present the above data graphically. The attached table presents detailed data on the regional growth of primary energy production by principal categories.

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OTTO E. GUTHE Assistant Director Research and Reports

Enclosures:

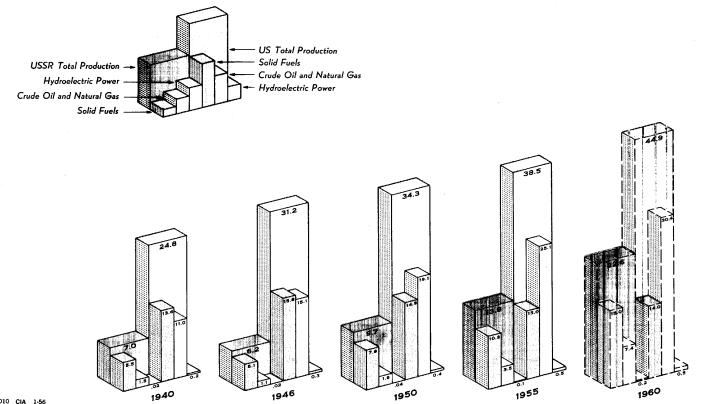
1. Chart of USSR-US Energy Production

2. Chart of Bloc-Free World Energy Production

3. Table of Primary Energy Production

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY USSR - US 1940 1960

QUADRILLIONS OF Btu. (ADD 000,000,000,000,000)



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Region and Category	Production 1940 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Production 1946 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1941-1946 (Percent)	Production 1950 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1947-1950 (Percent)	Production 1955 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1951-1955 (Percent)	Estimated Production 1960 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1956-1960 (Percent)
Sino-Soviet Bloc									
USSR									
Solid fuels a/ Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power c/ Total	5,510 1,490 16 7,016	5,080 1,100 18 6,198	-1.4 -4.9 2 -2.1	7,770 1,880 43 9,693	11.2 14.3 24.3 11.8	10,230 3,450 80 13,760	5.7 12.9 13.2 7.3	15,030 7,380 200 22,610	8.0 16.4 20.2 10.4
European Satellites \underline{d}									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	4,960 340 4 5,304	3,450 346 7 3,803	-5.9 0.3 10 -5.4	4,930 446 7 5,383	9.3 6.6 0 9.1	6,660 930 14 7,604	6.2 15.8 14.9 7.1	8,750 1,160 20 9,930	5.6 4.5 7.4 5.5
Communist Asia e/				•		•			
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	1,490 negligible 10 - 1,500	560 4 15 579	-15.0 7 -14.7	1,220 4 20 1,244	21.5 0 7 21.1	2,440 20 16 2,476	14.9 38 -4 14.8	3,700 70 50 3,820	8.7 28.5 25.6 9.1
Sino-Soviet Bloc									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	11,960 1,830 30 13,820	9,090 1,450 40 10,580	-4.5 -3.8 5 -4.4	13,920 2,330 70 16,320	11.2 12.6 15	19,330 4,400 110 23,840	6.8 13.5 9.5 7.9	27,480 8,610 270 36,360	7.3 14.4 19.7 8.8
Free World									
US									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	13,580 11,020 210 24,810	15,810 15,080 320 31,210	2.6 5.4 7.3 3.9	14,860 19,070 390 34,320	-1.5 6.0 5.1 2.4	13,020 25,050 450 38,520	-2.6 5.6 2.9 2.3	14,020 30,400 480 44,900	1.5 3.9 1.3 3.1
Free World less US									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	20,220 3,330 450 24,000	15,750 5,190 460 21,400	-4.1 7.7 0.4 -1.9	19,060 9,580 670 29,310	4.9 16.6 9.9 8.2	20,210 15,490 1,060 36,760	1.2 10.1 9.6 4.6	21,350 22,700 1,570 45,620	1.1 7.9 8.2 4.4
Free World									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	33,800 14,350 660 48,810	31,560 20,270 780 52,610	-1.1 5.9 2.8 1.3	33,920 28,650 1,060 63,630	1.8 9.0 8.0 4.9	33,230 40,540 1,510 75,280	-0.4 7.2 7.3 3.4	35,370 53,100 2,050 90,520	1.3 5.5 6.3 3.8
Relationships in the Produc Of Primary Energy (Percent		1946		1950		1955		1960	
Sino-Soviet Bloc/Free Wor USSR/US	28.3 28.3	20.1 19.9		25.6 28.2		31.7 35.7		40.2 50.4	

a. includes coal, peat, oil shale and firewood. b. including natural gas liquids. c. available for transmission from power plant.

d. includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Poland. Soviet Zone Austria included through 1955. e. includes Communist China, North Korea, Outer Mongolia and North Vietnam. f. not computed.

SINO-SOVIET BLOC

1940

1955

1950

1960

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

Solid Fuels

1946

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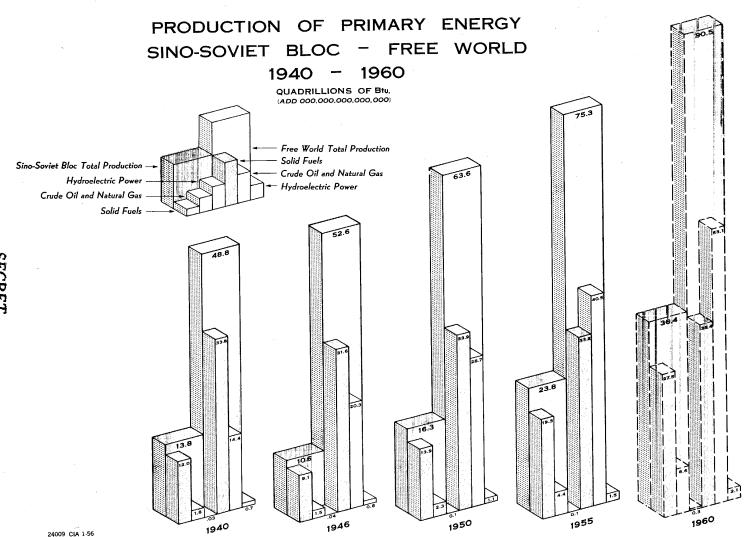
1960

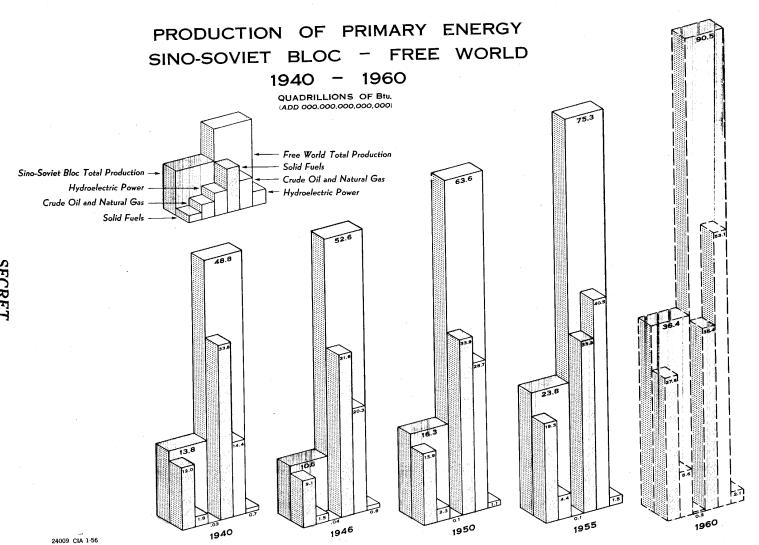
FREE WORLD

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY

1940

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Average

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Region and Category	Production 1940 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Production 1946 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1941-1946 (Percent)	Production 1950 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1947-1950 (Percent)	Production 1955 (Btu x 1012)	Average Annual Growth 1951-1955 (Percent)	Estimated Production 1960 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1956-1960 (Percent)
Sino-Soviet Bloc									
USSR									
Solid fuels a/ Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power c/ Total	5,510 b/ 1,490 16 7,016	5,080 1,100 18 6,198	-1.4 -4.9 2 -2.1	7,770 1,880 43 9,693	11.2 14.3 24.3 11.8	10,230 3,450 80 13,760	5.7 12.9 13.2 7.3	15,030 7,380 200 22,610	8.0 16.4 20.2 10.4
European Satellites \underline{d}									5.6
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	4,960 340 4 5,304	3,450 346 7 3,803	-5.9 0.3 10 -5.4	4,930 446 7 5,383	9.3 6.6 0 9.1	6,660 930 14 7,604	6.2 15.8 14.9 7.1	8,750 1,160 20 9,930	4.5 7.4 5.5
Communist Asia e/								3,700	8.7
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	1,490 negligible 10 1,500	560 4 15 579	-15.0 7 -14.7	1,220 4 20 1,244	21.5 0 7 21.1	2,440 20 16 2,476	14.9 38 -4 14.8	70 50 3,820	28.5 25.6 9.1
Sino-Soviet Bloc									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	11,960 1,830 30 13,820	9,090 1,450 40 10,580	-4.5 -3.8 5 -4.4	13,920 2,330 70 16,320	11.2 12.6 15 11.4	19,330 4,400 110 23,840	6.8 13.5 9.5 7.9	27,480 8,610 270 36,360	7.3 14.4 19.7 8.8
Free World									
US									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	13,580 11,020 210 24,810	15,810 15,080 320 31,210	2.6 5.4 7.3 3.9	14,860 19,070 390 34,320	-1.5 6.0 5.1 2.4	13,020 25,050 450 38,520	-2.6 5.6 2.9 2.3	14,020 30,400 480 44,900	1.5 3.9 1.3 3.1
Free World less US									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	20,220 3,330 450 24,000	15,750 5,190 460 21,400	-4.1 7.7 0.4 -1.9	19,060 9,580 670 29,310	4.9 16.6 9.9 8.2	20,210 15,490 1,060 36,760	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.2 \\ 10.1 \\ 9.6 \\ \hline 4.6 \end{array} $	21,350 22,700 1,570 45,620	1.1 7.9 8.2 4.4
Free World									
Solid fuels Crude oil, natural gas Hydroelectric power Total	33,800 14,350 660 48,810	31,560 20,270 780 52,610	-1.1 5.9 2.8 1.3	33,920 28,650 1,060 63,630	1.8 9.0 8.0 4.9	33,230 40,540 1,510 75,280	-0.4 7.2 7.3 3.4	35,370 53,100 2,050 90,520	1.3 5.5 6.3 3.8
Relationships in the Production Of Primary Energy (Percent) 1940 1946				1950		1955		1960	
Sino-Soviet Bloc/Free Wo	rld 28.3 28.3	20.1 19.9		25.6 28.2		31.7 35.7		40.2 50.4	
a. includes coal, peat, oi b. including natural gas l c. available for transmiss	iquids.			Ru e. incl	wania and Da	, Bulgaria, Czec land. Soviet Zon st China, North	e Austria in	CIUGEA LINOUER	1,000.

a. includes coal, peat, oil shale and firewood.
b. including natural gas liquids.
c. available for transmission from power plant.

Region and Category	Production 1940 (Btu x 1012)	Production 1946 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1941-1946 (Percent)	Production 1950 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1947-1950 (Percent)	Production 1955 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1951-1955 (Percent)	Estimated Production 1960 (Btu x 10 ¹²)	Average Annual Growth 1956–1960 (Percent)
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us									
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Sino-Soviet Bloc		*							
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Free World									
US			•						
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